

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, But influenced by NONE.



A CHARACTER.

By JOHN WILKES, Esq.

Of all political adventurers Mr. Pitt has been the most successful, according to the venal desires of modern Statesmen. Pulteney sold the people only for a barren title. The mercenary Pitt disposed of his popularity like an exchange broker. Besides the same title with the other apostate, Pitt secured from the Crown a large family pension, and the lucrative sinecure of the Privy Seal, which he held for a few years. His retreat into the House of Lords was a political demise. He passed away, but is not yet quite forgotten. His treachery to the cause of the people still loads his memory with curses.

He raised himself to the greatest offices of the state by the rare talent of command in a popular Assembly. He was indeed born an orator, and from nature possessed every outward requisite to bespeak respect, and even awe. A manly figure, with the eagle face of the famous Cæsar, fixed your attention, and almost commanded reverence, the moment he appeared; and the keen lightning of his eye spoke the haughty, fiery soul, before his lips had pronounced a syllable. His tongue dropped venom. There was a kind of fascination in his looks, when he eyed any one after. Nothing could withstand the force of that contagion. The stout Murray has faltered, and even Fox himself, appalled from an adversary fraught with such unquenchable, if I may borrow the expression of our great Milton. He always cultivated the art of speaking with the most intense care and application. He has passed his life in the calling of words, the arrangement of phrases, and choice of metaphors; yet his theatrical manner did more than all, for his speeches could not be read. There was neither sound reasoning nor accuracy of expression in them. He had not the power of argument, nor the correctness of language, for instance, the great Roman orator, but he had the *verba*, the bold, glowing words. The merit was confined to his speeches; for his writings were always cold, lifeless, and incorrect, totally void of elegance and energy, sometimes even offending against the plainest rules of construction. In the pursuit of eloquence he was indefatigable. He dedicated all his powers and faculties, and he sacrificed every pleasure of social life, even in youth, to the single point of talking well.

Multa fuit felix pars; Judavit et alibi

Abstulit vultu et voce.

to a greater degree than almost any man of his age. He acknowledged, that when he was young, he came into company, and left it early. He affected, at first, a lowering contempt of money, and when he was Paymaster, made a parade of two or three very public acts of disinterestedness. When he had actually duped his credulous friends, as well as a third Ministry, and obtained enormous legacies, pensions, and sinecure places, the mask dropped off. Private interest afterwards appeared to be the only god to which he sacrificed. The old Duke of Newcastle used to say, that Mr. Pitt's talents would not get him forty pounds a year in any country but this.

At his entrance into Parliament, he attacked Sir Robert Walpole with decent serimony, and censured the persecution of the last moment of that Minister's life. He afterwards paid servile and fulsome compliments to his memory, not from conviction, as appeared from many other particulars, but to get over a few Walpoles. He had no fixed principle, but that of his own advancement. He declared for and against continental connections, for and against German wars, for and against Hanoverian subsidies, &c. &c. still preserving an unblushing, unshaken countenance, and was the most perfect contradiction of a man to himself which the world ever saw. If his speeches in Parliament had been faithfully published to the English, soon after they were delivered, as those of Demosthenes and Cicero were to the Greeks and Romans, he would have been very early detected, and utterly cast out of his countrymen.

He is said to be still living at Hayes, in Kent.

QUEBEC, September 7.

WE hear from Montreal, that on Monday the 4th instant, about 7 o'clock in the morning, there was felt there a shock of an earthquake, attended with a rumbling noise like thunder, which shook all the houses in town, but it is hoped has not done any damage.

NEW-PORT, October 2.

Last Tuesday arrived here Capt. Nathaniel Hathaway, in 14 days from the Mole, with whom came passenger Capt. Richard Grinnell, who sold his vessel at the Mole, as did a number of other Captains

in a few days. The Mole was declared a free port about 10 days before Capt. M. was sailed, and to continue to till January, 1770.

PROVIDENCE, October 30.

Since our last, Capt. Dunn arrived here from the West Indies. On his passage he was in a vessel full of water, that had been driven out of Maryland, in a gale of wind, with only the Captain, a passenger and boy on board, the rest of the people being on shore when the gale came on. Capt. Dunn brought the master and boy in with him, the passenger having been knocked overboard, and drowned. The vessel belonged to Connecticut.

NEW-YORK, October 9.

On Saturday last his Majesty's Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for settling the boundary line between this colony and New-Jersey, pronounced the decree. The commission was opened on the Monday of July last, by the following Gentlemen, viz.

CHARLES STEVART, Esq. President.
Andrew Elliot, Esq. Charles Morris, Esq.
Samuel Holland, Esq. James Randolph, Esq.
Andrew Oliver, Esq. James Livingston, Esq.

Some time before the decision was given, Mr. Knappe was called away by necessary avocations of a public nature. The decree was pronounced by four of the remaining Commissioners, to wit, Mr. President, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Livingston, who determined "The boundary partition has been between the two colonies to be a direct and straight line from the fork at the mouth of Mahanock river, formed by its junction with the river called Delaware (as they term it) or the Pike Kill, in the latitude of 41, 17, and 17, to the latitude of 41, on Hudson's river, found by their surveyors, to be at a marked rock, on the west side of Hudson's river, or Clinton, or the place where the Southward, on a meridian from New York's house, formerly Corbet's."

The by this decree the courthouse and church in Orange Town, to wit a few rods to the northward of the line decreed, yet upwards of 150 families, settled in that ancient county town, will, if the decree be confirmed, be dispossessed from this colony, and exposed to enter ruin.

Influenced by this consideration, and a regard to the Royal commission, which authorized the Commissioners to settle the boundary line, upon principles of justice and equity, Samuel Holland, and Charles Morris, Esquires, dissented from the decree of the court; and by their dissent, which was entered in the records of the court, immediately following the decree, they, in substance, declare it, among other things, as their opinion, That a line from the station on Hudson's river, which, in the year 1684, was solemnly fixed by the several governments, as the partition point on Hudson's river, to the mouth of Mahanock, would be now conformable to the ancient grants, justifications and possessions of both colonies; and therefore more agreeable to his Majesty's benign intentions, in directing the boundary line to be settled upon principles of justice and equity.

As by the above mentioned decree his Majesty's interest, to the amount of many hundred thousand acres of land, and a vast number of ancient possessions, held by patents, under this colony, are totally ceded to New-Jersey, and the ancient jurisdiction of this colony greatly encroached on, the agents of the part of New-York, conceiving it to be their duty to appeal from the decree; immediately after the same was pronounced, tendered to the court their appeal to his Majesty in Privy Council; and prayed that it might be entered, and the proceedings forthwith transmitted. But, though the court permitted it to be entered, they refused to receive it as an appeal, conceiving that, by the terms of the Royal commission, they were not at liberty to receive an appeal, till after the expiration of two months, from the time of pronouncing the decree: And for this purpose they adjourned, to meet at Hartford, in Connecticut, on the 8th day of December next.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

On Saturday last arrived here, from Hull, the brig Friends Good Will, William Spicer, Master, and brought a considerable quantity of British merchandise, shipped by some traders in England, on their own account and risk, and consigned to sundry persons in this city. As these goods were shipped contrary to the agreements entered into by our merchants and traders, and after the same was known in England, the persons to whom they are consigned, do not receive them, as the committee, in this case, cannot store them; they are therefore, we hear, to be carried back. This firm, determined, and peaceable conduct, may convince the world, that as our merchants and traders entered into their agreements with deliberation, so they are resolved inviolably to

adhere to them; at the same time, it is hoped, that this instance of their resolution, will discourage any farther attempts to violate, or take advantage of, their engagements.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, Sept. 20, 1769.
"Last evening, in the afternoon, a Council was held in the Governor's house, between the Commanding Officer and sundry Chiefs of different nations of Indians, on the late murder of an Indian in Pittsburgh, by Carlisle Douglass. As there had been, some time before, a white man killed by an Indian, there was but little said on either side, only advising each other to keep fast hold of the chain of friendship, and showing four robes and provisions, which the Indians readily accepted of. After the afternoon one David Owens brought a white man from Cheat River, who was one of the party that murdered an Indian and two children, in the Indian's hunting cabin, in the forks of Cheat River. This murder, so immediately after the Council was held, will, no doubt, create uneasiness in the minds of the Indians, the Delaware nation in particular, as the persons murdered were of that tribe. The man is now confined in our guard-house."

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, Sept. 20, 1769.

"On the 2nd instant, James Smith, an inhabitant of the upper part of this county, was committed to goal, for the murder of a certain John Johnson, which happened on the 20th instant, near Bedford, and for particulars refer you to the enclosed deposition. Yesterday morning, in our great assembly, we had intelligence that a large party of armed and disguised men, were within ten miles of this town, in order to take the prisoner out of this goal, alleging that we would send him to Philadelphia, to take his trial. Upon this notice, John Armstrong, and John Montgomery, Esquires, and the Reverend Mr. John Smith, resolved to meet them, while sundry of the militia were sent out to meet them, and to defend the goal, and accordingly met them, armed, and armed with rifle guns, and prevailed with them to stop and converse on the subject of their present intention."

"The result of the conversation was, that two persons (who had not blacked themselves yet, came down from the neighbourhood of the goal) should be admitted to see the prisoner, and bring a letter from his own hand, showing whether he chose to stand his trial, or to go with them, which expedient was granted them, only to prevent the effusion of blood, together with assurance, that Smith would receive his trial in the county. They farther insisted, that bail should be taken, saying, that several of the best freeholders of that part of the county would enter his bail, swearing, as a few of them did, in an outrageous manner, that if that request was not complied with, their fire arms should be his bail. To this it was replied, that the Magistrate here had not that power, but would represent the matter to the Governor and Chief Justice, provided the persons they mentioned would request it, and enter for him. Accordingly the prisoner sent them a candid letter, declaring his desire to have a trial by the laws of his country, begging them to return home, &c.

"Notwithstanding this, they rushed into town, and coming to the goal door, which was properly secured, and a guard within, and armed men in sundry private houses, the prisoner extended his hands as far as he could, through the window, and begged them, in a solemn manner, to return, and to shed no innocent blood; which, together with the exertions of the Magistrate, prevailed with them to go off. As we expected, they tarried near the town all night, and appeared to sit off about day break; but finding their numbers increasing, it is thought they design a vigorous attack. They have spies on every road, and wait for them every moment, being assured, that as soon as they think themselves strong enough, they will return."

"We have accounts of a large number coming from Potomack, and look for no other terms from them, than to deliver up the prisoner, or have the town, at least some houses near the prison, burnt to ashes. We are in great confusion, but yet determined to defend the goal to the last extremity, and no measures have been left unimproved; nor can we think of any, farther than that of admitting bail, which we can by no means do, only thus represent the situation we are in."

"Sundry people have joined the rioters (not blacked) but whether to influence their return, or otherwise, we cannot yet learn. We have no other method of hiring the prison guard, purchasing ammunition, or paying expenses, but on the credit of a few persons, which expense will, but too probably, be requisite for a considerable time, of which we hope to be relieved by the Honourable the House of Assembly."

"We are greatly assisted by sundry Gentlemen in town, and a number of the good inhabitants, who exert themselves in a spirited and becoming manner."

We just now learn that the rioters are about 6 miles from hence, apparently moving homeward, which we have some expectations they will do, unless reinforced by a considerable number."

Since receiving the above, we are assured, from good information, that the number of the rioters having increased to 150, they had returned within a few miles of Carlisle; bearing of the reception they were likely to meet with, from the inhabitants being well prepared for them, and the persuasions of some well disposed persons, they went off.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 26.

Yesterday being the day appointed for celebrating the anniversary of his Majesty's birth day, his Excellency the Governor gave an elegant ball at the Palace, where there was a numerous and very brilliant assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen.

On Saturday last came to town 31 Indians of the Cherokee and Catawba nations, complaining of some encroachments made on their lands by the white people.

The Two Sisters, Capt. Taylor, is arrived in James river, from London; but does not bring later prints than we have already received. In longitude 64, lat. 36. 33: he speaks the Elizabeth, Capt. Howard Ekin, from York river for London, all well.

Capt. Dobbie from Rappahannock, and Capt. M'Pherson from Maryland, are arrived at London.

The Theodorick, Wylie, sailed for Virginia about 10 days before Capt. Taylor.

Mr. RIND,

The following paragraph is a letter from an American, and true friend of liberty, now in London, to his friend in Virginia, who has also a real regard for liberty, ought to be made public, as it will give the Virginians an opportunity of being grateful to so worthy a Governor, as I am sure they always wish to be.

London, July 19, 1769.

"Lord BOTETOURT, to his honour, has wrote much in your favour. Since the advice from Virginia and Boston, 'tis generally believed the American revenue acts will be repealed; tho' some weighty people are against it. Most here think the Americans are in the right."

Mr. RIND,

BICKERSTAFF, in his lucubrations, observes, that he never knew an author without admirers; Bunyan and Quaker, says he, had as many readers as Tillotson and Sherlock. This is a truth verified by every day's experience. Mr. H.P. of North-Carolina, no sooner makes his appearance in your paper, but he is complimented for that glow of noble and patriotic sentiments, which shine in every paragraph. How powerful are the effects of enthusiasm! It operates upon the mind like harm upon beer, which gives apparently, as noble a surface to a tub of cyder, as it does to the most generous liquor. It is a perfect *jeu d'esprit*, deciding the fancy with imaginary illuminations; leading a man from the plain road of common sense, and plunging him into an abyss of frenzy.

As an instance of this, here is a man named Americanus Verus, otherwise with some lucid intervals of reason, so in reputation with this most profound piece of unintelligible jargon, that he appears like a school boy huzzing after a trumpet, in a fool's coat.

I have casually offered my thoughts on this so much extolled piece, in a former letter; and to speak my mind freely, I think it too despicable to give it another line. But Americanus Verus must not expect to get off so; for though there are no hopes of reclaiming an ignorant, yet good sense, swayed by passion or prejudice, may be softened both in opinion and principles.

However, I do not mean to trace this Gentleman through every paragraph of his preface epistle, which may be justly filed *parvus in multis*; and discovers an excellent talent for puzzling a plain and honest cause.

I shall take notice only of his first, and a tedious one it is: Upon my saying that the *franchise* of a people generally inspires us with the most noble ideas; this I deny, says he; and why does he deny it? Why, but to shew his reading, by quoting the cases of Aristides, Socrates, and Phocion; therefore, that he may not miss of his aim, I do hereby congratulate him upon this profound erudition. But if he laboured thus hard only to prove that the *franchise* of a people did not always inspire us with the most noble ideas, he has his labour for his pains; for I affirmed not that it always did; but the reverse, as is plainly implied in the word *generally*, which I made use of.

This paragraph shall serve to give an idea of the rest, which, when stripped of their quirks and quibbles, are equally disinteresting and trifling. And indeed, was I not misrepresented in one place, branded as a court hireling in another, and reproached with falsehood in a third, I should have left the author in the pleasing possession of his imaginary triumph.

After filling almost two whole columns about causes, effects, and physical necessity, he begins his ninth paragraph in this manner: "I should now dismiss this part of the Gentleman's performance, did I not observe that he is paying a compliment to the Ministry, who he calls virtuous and sensible men, at the expence of the people of England, and perhaps of America too."

But I should be glad to know how he came by this intuition? I am sure I never mentioned one word of the Ministry in the whole letter. Therefore, if I may be allowed to know my own meaning better than this Gentleman, I will venture to say he is mistaken. For by the few virtuous men, I meant the British Commons, who are but few in comparison of the people whom they represent; and who are insolently charged with betraying their trust. And for

that reason, I say, the people who dare thus to insult the British Commons, sink into an unworthy populace, void of honour, probity or reason; and dare venture to appeal to unbiased reason, whether they deserve a better appellation, or not.

This humour of impeaching the House of Commons, prevailed in the year 1705, when the Grand Jury of the county of Kent, framed a very warm petition, wherein they arraigned the Commons, blamed their conduct, and took upon them to dictate what ought to be done for the good of the nation. And this step was effected, by the people then, as a very spirited and laudable proceeding; and there was a mobbish uproar against the House for treating those, who were so hardy as to protest it, with the severity they deserved.

And if such petitioners as a Grand Jury of a county, who are generally of the first rank, were treated severely, what, I pray, does the Livery of London deserve? It is well known of what sort of people city corporations are composed. Men, who, in the general, want the advantages of birth and education; who being confined in apprentices in their youth, afterwards being obliged to ply diligently to their calling, before they can render themselves, even of that consequence, to be a Liveryman, their understandings must, of course, be as ordinary as their circumstances. And shall these (with that scanty knowledge of public affairs, picked up at a beer-house fire) take upon them to be the assertors of virtuous liberty; and to condemn the measures, not only of the Ministry, but even of the Parliament? Shall such shallow politicians take upon them to arraign the paladium of British liberties, as the fons of bribery and corruption; when they themselves perhaps sold their own votes for a trifling sum, or a paltry treat? With as much reason, and as good a grace, may such state directors question the decrees of chancery, send directions to the Exchequer, orders to the Admiralty, and lay down plans of operation for the army.

Such petitioners, I allow to be excellent judges in affairs that immediately affect themselves. When the addition of one halfpenny a quart was laid upon porter, every ale-house became a senate; where it was maintained that the additional halfpenny was an encroachment upon the purse of the people, which was an infringement of their liberties, and would end in the overthrow of the constitution. The same humours prevailed in the cyder counties, when the tax was laid upon that liquor; as if the common sense of mankind should be sacrificed to their particular grievances; an absurdity justifiable only by modern patriotism.

History informs us that West Tyler and Jack Straw brought a mob of 100,000 men to London, on the like occasion. I dare say these were excellent patriots in their own days, and yet they appear to me now in the same light as that army of females marching to Rome at the heels of two fat junks, upon they did not know what business; and as thick, we are told, were all virgins, so these so devout were all garricks.

But I have said enough of the Livery petition, and the Lord Mayor's conduct before; and whether this Gentleman's ingenious justification of that Magistrate, or my impeachment of him, carries the most weight, must be referred to the different opinions of your readers; for my part I know him not: it is the act that I condemn, and not the man. But the misfortune of it is that these assertors of liberty, seem to claim it only for themselves, because the liberty they assume, they deny to those who differ from them in politics. I do not hear that the Lord Mayor and the rest who delivered the Livery petition were stoned in their procession to court; and yet those who were willing to offer a loyal and affectionate address to his Majesty, had like to have lost their lives in the attempt. This may be modern patriotism, but it is neither liberty nor loyalty.

That the British constitution is a trust, reposed in certain persons, for the preservation of it, is a proposition thoroughly known; that there are certain legal ways by which these persons possess their distinct authorities, is equally understood by every subject in the kingdom. When these persons therefore are constitutionally seated in their respective places, affairs will undoubtedly be better managed by them, than under the conduct of faction, which is always heady and violent.

If indeed the Administration endeavour to circumscribe the liberties of the people within answerable bounds than they found them, the people have a right to make use of their senses, and to examine measures, so it be in a decent and becoming manner; taking care not to be the tool or bubble of designing men, and to distinguish between sedition and public spirit. They are known, the first by railing, the last by reasoning; the opposition of the one is mild, legal, and steady, whilst that of the other is violent, illegal, and carried on by starts.

The charge of falsehood laid against me by this Gentleman, is that of my asserting that the Ministry never caused a revenue to be raised in America by prerogative. And how am I confuted in this assertion?—Has the Gentleman, says Americanus Verus, never heard of a royal proclamation; which, by virtue of the prerogative alone, imposed a duty of four and a half per cent. upon all sugars which are the produce of the new acquired Islands in the West-Indies?

My good friend and kinsman! Whilst thou art a true Americanus, cease not I beg of you to be a true subject.—Hast thou not heard that royal proclamations, are not ministerial acts, as royal speeches are affirmed to be by modern patriots? But shouldst thou think that the King requires to be justified in this act, be it known unto thee then that his Majesty is supported in this by his Parliament; which has enabled him to govern those infant colonies discretionally, which have no legislative body of their own, to raise the necessary supplies of government.

As for the charge of my being a court hireling; I am sorry to find so thread-bare and mean an epithet drop from the pen of a Gentleman; it must certainly be the dregs and sediment of his ink-bland. It is a charge, I solemnly declare, without foundation. I am, and have been an American now almost twenty

years; and if I have any interest, or any hopes, they are centered here; and as I have spent the best, so I am ready to devote the remainder of my days in contributing my poor endeavours to promote the welfare and happiness of the glory of the British empire.

Upon this principle I shall heartily unite in wishing that industry and frugality may ever prevail; and that luxury, that bane of empires as well as of private families, may take her departure, and be no more seen amongst us.—That loyalty to our King, and obedience to our rulers; a firm reliance on the Parliament, and a reasonable confidence in those who are at the helm of affairs, may distinguish us, as the most brilliant, as well as the most valuable diadem of our Sovereign's crown: Which professions, I hope, will not be deemed incompatible with an endeavour to disabuse those who have been long the dupes of discontent and faction.

AMERICANUS.

For SALE, at Culpeper court-house, on Thursday the 16th of November next, being court day, to the highest bidder, for ready money, FORTY VALUABLE

S L A V E S

Men, women, and children, belonging to the estate of Col. Charles Carter, deceased.

THESE are to certify to all whom it may concern, that an act of Assembly passed in the year 1766, intitled, an act to empower trustees to sell and convey certain LANDS, whereof Charles Carter, the elder, is seized, as tenant in fee tail, and for other purposes, which lands lie in the counties of King George, Culpeper, Lancaster, Stafford, and Fauquier, obtained his Majesty's assent, the 13th day of April, 1767, and is recorded in the Secretary's Office of this colony. BEN: WALLER, C. S. O.

MANY persons who intended to purchase the LANDS mentioned in the above act, have been prevented by a report that it had not received his Majesty's assent: To put a stop to any further ill effects from such a report, I thought it necessary to publish this certificate. CHARLES CARTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 25, 1769.

Just imported in the Two Sisters, Capt. Taylor, from London.

A NEW assortment of Millinery and other goods, to be SOLD, at a very low advance, for ready money only, viz. a very great assortment of caps, ribbons and chemise stomachers, a large assortment of buckles, ear rings, and sprigs, paste, pearl, and French ditto, fancy hair pins very prettily executed, gowns, ruffles, tuckers, and ruffs, a variety of egrets, flower caps and feathers, artificial and basket breast flowers, a general assortment of fans, paste, tortoise-shell and horn combs, ivory and box ditto, smelling-bottles, ivory bodkins, a very handsome assortment of paper boxes, pomatum eggs, and scented graters, white cardinals, shades ditto, black and white bonnets, black satin cardinals, black, purple, crimboe and scarlet cloth ditto, cotton, white callico and hennings, a large assortment of fashionable ribbons, fairs and calimanco pumps, childrens Minerva ditto, boys shoes, silk and cotton hose, silver ditto, silver thimbles, pins, needles, threads, tapes, bobbin, silk laces, black and white Cambric sewing silk, purple, kid, and lamb gloves, black hocks, silk handkerchiefs, bow and bunch wigs, wigs in grain, china tea-cups, coffee-cups and saucers, Queen's ditto, double jointed spectacles, Irish linen, cloths, mace, nutmeg, nutmegs, white ginger, salt-petre, toupes iron, brass, and band boxes, and many other articles.

SARAH PITT.

N. B. I expect by the first vessels, a larger assortment of gauzes, muslins, lawns, &c. &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 25, 1769.

W A N T E D

A Journeyman Tailor, who, if he understands his business well, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOHN WARRINGTON.

To be SOLD, or LET on charter, to any part of the continent, or West-India islands,

THE brigantine BETSEY, burthen about 90 or 100 tons, lying at Fredericksburg. For terms apply to William Montjoy, on board, or the subscriber, in Stafford county. EDWARD MONTJOY.

TAKEN up in Lunenburg county, on Bear's Element Creek, a bright bay mare, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, but no brand perceivable, had on a small bell buckled on with a saddle strap, and has one small saddle spot. Posted, and appraised to 121. JOHN RAGSDALE.

to be SOLD, at Gloucester court-house, for ready money, on Thursday the 4th of November next, being court day,

A VALUABLE Negro man named TONEY, in the possession of Dr. Thomas Clayton, and taken by execution. He was formerly the property of Mr. William Kennon, and sold by him to the said Clayton. Therefore if any person has a right or claim to the said slave, they are desired to make it known, at or before the day of sale, to the sheriff.

To be RENTED to the highest bidder, the second Saturday in November next, on the premises,

THE FERRY and PLANTATION called Wilkins's, in Flower de Hundred, whereon is a good dwelling-house, with three rooms above, and three below stairs; with a good cellar, and other convenient houses. The land in good order for cropping. There is a good new ferry boat. The ferry is worth between twenty and thirty pounds a year. Bond and security to be given to the administrators.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, living in Pittsylvania county, for ready money or short credit,

THE following tracts of LAND, viz. 400 acres on both sides the fourth fork of Sandy river, about 10 acres of which is exceeding good low grounds; 185 acres in the said county, on both sides of Chestnut creek, with two plantations thereon, and very good peach orchards, and as fine a situation for a mill as any in the colony; 373 acres in the county of Halifax, on the branches of Sandy creek, very well timbered, and good for corn, wheat, or tobacco. Also 315 acres in the said county of Halifax, on both sides the said creek, 200 of which is as good low grounds as any in the said county. For title and terms apply to

JOHN COX.

DUMFRIES, October 14, 1769.
FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away the night before last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM POWELL, about 40 years of age or upwards, he was born in some of the island counties in England, and speaks very plain English; he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, with short dark grey hair, writes a pretty good hand, and has probably wrote some letters or made out a pass, as he is an artful fellow; he had on when he went away a strong kersey jacket or short coat pretty much wore, a pair of buckskin breeches too large for him, a pair of Aberdeen ribbed coarse yarn hose, and a pair of good country shoes almost new; he has also taken with him an old suit of black cloaths, and some stockings and shirts. It is most likely that he is either gone down Potomack river in some vessel, or got over to Maryland. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to me, shall be paid Five Pounds, if taken twenty miles or upwards from home, and if nearer, less Pounds.

RICHARD GRAHAM.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Petersburg, about the first of May last, a likely young woman of a yellow complexion, about 30 years of age, had when she went away silver buckles, and change of apparel, which makes her appear more like a free woman; she carried with her a male child about two years old; and I hear there is a Mulatto woman with her, that passes for her husband. Her name is AMY, but very probably goes by the name of Betty Brown, having stolen an indenture of one of that name, that was bound to Thomas Jester of Dinwiddie county then Prince George, in the year 1744. I am informed she hath been taken up in Norfolk, and by this indenture hath gained her liberty. Any person that will apprehend the said runaway, and put her into the constable's hands, so that I get her again, shall have TWO PISTOLS reward, besides what the law allows, paid by

31 PARKER HARE.

MIDDLESEX county, October 24, 1769.

COMMITTED to the gaol of this county on the 16th instant, a Negro fellow named MINK, who says he belongs to Capt. Phillips, who lives at the house of one Lowry, near Hampton. The owner may have him, paying charges, of

JOHN DANIEL, Gaoler.

TAKEN up in Richmond county, a small flea-bitten mare, about 3 feet 10 inches high, with a bald face, but no brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to 21, 5s.

FAUNTLEROY DYE.

VIRGINIA, &c.

By his EXCELLENCY

The Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the said colony and dominion, and Vice Admiral of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information upon oath, that several Indians of the Six Nations, have been murdered within the limits of this government, in open violation of the laws of this colony, and contrary to the treaties known to subsist between his Majesty and those people: That the perpetrators of these atrocious offences may be punished according to their demerit, I have thought proper, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this proclamation, in his Majesty's name, hereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for the apprehending and bringing to justice, each of the following persons, to wit, Henry Judex and John Ryan, otherwise called Crow Ryan, charged with being principally concerned in the said outrages, and FIFTY POUNDS for every one who shall be convicted of having been aiding or assisting therein. And I do hereby strictly require and command all Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, Constables, all Officers civil and military, and all his Majesty's other liege people, to be aiding and assisting in apprehending and bringing to justice the said offenders.

GIVEN under my hand, at Williamsburg, this 19th day of October, 1769, and in the ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

BOTETOURT.

TREASURY OFFICE, 18th Oct. 1769.

THE Duty of two Shillings per Hoghead on all TOBACCO exported ceases after the 20th of this Month.

To prevent Disappointments and remove every reasonable Ground of Complaint, I hereby give Notice that my Office will be open from Sun Rise till two o'Clock throughout the Court and Assembly.

RO: C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

TAKEN up in Chesterfield county, a chestnut coloured mare, above two years old, 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and branded on the near buttock with a cross; she has a white spot in her forehead, with a hanging mane and bushy tail. Appraised to 11, 5s.

JOHN ARCHER.

TAKEN up in Pittsylvania county, a bright bay mare, about seven years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a horse-shoe; she has a switch tail and hanging mane, and also has a great many small white spots on both her shoulders and sides. Posted, and appraised to 41.

JONATHAN JONES.

TAKEN up in Frederick county, near Winchester, a small grey mare, about 12 hands high, paces and trots, and branded P. Appraised to 31.

DAVID RANKIN.

TAKEN up in Cumberland county, a young bay mare, 4 or 5 years old next spring; she has a short tail and mane, no brand perceivable, and is about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high. Appraised to 61.

JOHN JONES.

TAKEN up in Cumberland county, a darkish roan mare, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a sprig tail and long mane, and branded on the near buttock with a cross diamond; she has some small white spots on each shoulder, is lighter in the face than any I see, and appears to be 6 or 7 years old.

ONES.

TAKEN up mare, at shoulder F, is about 4 feet

TAKEN about high, neck white

TAKEN

THIS is to give notice, that we are now going to settle the administration of the estate of Mr. John Murray, deceased, and once more request the favour of all those that have any demands against the said estate to make them known, as every account will be looked on as void after the settlement.

WILLIAM ROAN, } Adm^r.
RACHEL MURRAY, }

TAKEN up on Meherrin, in Lunenburg county, a black steer, about 6 years old, marked with a crop in each ear, and a slit in the right; he came to my plantation about 4 or 5 years ago. Also two white ewes, marked with a slit and small under keel in the left, and swallow fork in the right. One of the ewes has a bell on, and has a young lamb. The steer is appraised to 31 and the ewes to 11, 5s.

ABRAHAM MAURY.

TH E Gentlemen who have the ASSOCIATION PAPERS, in the different counties, will be pleased to send the number of subscribers, in their respective counties, to Mr. Rind's Office, by the meeting of the Assembly.

RICHARD STARKE.

To be SOLD, for ready money, A Very valuable young Negro man, who understands cleaning of a house, and is well qualified to wait on a single Gentleman, or a family, a very good gardener, and a tolerable good cook, butcher, and plasterer, and in short very handy at any thing. He is also sober, very honest, and can play on the violin. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

ALL persons that have demands against the estate of the late Mr. E. P. Chamberlayne, are desired to make them immediately known to

REBECCA CHAMBERLAYNE, } Ex^r.
P. W. CLAIBORNE, }
R. S. TAYLOR, }

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, Sept. 24, 1769.

THE subscribers being impowered by Bartholomew Penney, Esq; of London, assignee to the late John Philpot, & Co. merchants, of the same place, to receive all debts due to the said Philpot, & Co. in Virginia, as well as Maryland, have to beg of those that are indebted to the aforesaid John Philpot, & Co. that they will make immediate payment.

FRANK LEEKE,
RALPH FOSTER.

N. B. One of us will certainly attend the next General Court at Williamsburg.

To be LET on charter, for any part of EUROPE,

THE brig VENUS, James Grayson, master, now lying at Norfolk, burthen about 250 hhds. or 6000 bushels. For terms apply to Thomas Newton and son, or said master.

FREDERICKSBURG, October 8, 1769.

To be SOLD, for the benefit of the insurers, on Monday the 6th of November, being SPOTSYLVANIA court day,

ABOUT 3000 yards of damaged British OZNABRIGS, which was imported in the Elizabeth, Capt. William Kerr, from Glasgow.

BENNETT & BROWNE.

To be SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Fauquier court-house on the 21st Monday in N^o court do^{nt} TP

THREE POUNDS reward, and FIVE if taken out of the colony.

RUN away from the plantation of William Fitzhugh, Esq; in King George, the 17th of September last, Hanover, a Negro man slave, by some called William Hanover, about five feet eleven inches high, and forty years old. He had a variety of cloaths, particularly a kersey fur-tout coat, with flat metal buttons on the breast, by trade a good house carpenter and joiner, and is well acquainted in most parts of Virginia. I expect he is in Lancaster county, at a plantation of Mr. Burgess Ball's, where his wife has been lately removed. It is supposed he went down Rappahannock river in some vessel, by the quantity of bed and wearing cloaths he carried with him. I hope all masters of vessels will take care such a fellow shall not be carried out of the country. Whoever will deliver him to me in Caroline, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WALKER TALIAFERRO.

PORTO-BELLO, October 10, 1769.

STRAYED, or STOLEN from Mr. Hay's pasture, a likely bay MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high; she is the mare that was lately the property of Mr. John Burwell. Her brand upon her rear buttock is IT, with a hanging mane and switch tail. Whoever conveys the said mare to Mr. James Southall, or to the subscriber, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward.

WILLIAM FINNIE.

TAKEN up in Stafford county, near Aquia warehouse, a middle sized dark bay horse, that appears to be old, branded on the near buttock MP in a piece. Posted, and appraised to £1. 10s.

JOSEPH COOPER.

TAKEN up in Pittsylvania county, on Sandy river, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 8 inches high, and branded on the near buttock GB; had a roach mane and switch tail, trots altogether, and is shod before; has a small knocking bell tied on with a tow string, and a piece of pappaw bark; the bell has a long patch upon it. Posted, and appraised to £1. 1s. 6d.

JEHU MORTON.

CHAPPAWAMSICK, Sept. 11, 1769.

In order to pay the subscriber's debts, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 27th day of November next, at the subscriber's quarter, called Hollingsworth, near Leesburg, in Loudoun county,

Sixty-seven SLAVES,

and CHILDREN, and large flocks of cattle, horses, mares, and colts, some of the latter of which are blooded; the sale to continue till all are sold. And on Monday the 4th day of December following, will be SOLD, for ready money, at the subscriber's dwelling plantation in Stafford county, Thirty-eight SLAVES, amongst which are some very valuable tradesmen and house servants; as these slaves have been chiefly my own purchase, they are in general very likely. At the above places will be rented, for a term not to exceed fourteen years, seven thousand acres of very valuable LAND, to be laid off in lots of one hundred acres each, in such a manner that twenty of the lots will have good improvements on them for cropping immediately; and two years rent free will be allowed for those unimproved. Had I shown as little indulgence to my debtors, as some of my creditors have shown me, this advertisement had never appeared. If those indebted to me, will now act with common humanity, by paying me in their respective balances, which are too trifling to put them to any inconvenience to pay, but when added together will amount to near double what I owe, the above sale will yet be prevented. If it should, I shall most thankfully acknowledge the favour,

Wm. Stevenson.

the public

howe

On Wednesday the 22d of November next, at the house and plantation of WILLIAM KENNON, in Charles City county, will be SOLD to the highest bidder,

THE whole ESTATE both real and personal of the said William Kennon (his mines excepted) in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Hustings, for the payment of his debts.

The PERSONAL ESTATE consists of upwards of eighty SLAVES, men, women, and children; beds, household furniture, plate, linen, a coach, utensils of husbandry, and other useful articles.

The REAL ESTATE consists of about 4000 acres of fee simple LAND, and 1800 acres of entailed LAND, with a detached tract of 4 acres, on Myser's creek, with a grist mill thereon; the whole lands lying in Charles City. The lands will be surveyed, and for the accommodation of purchasers, will be laid off in lots of about 200 acres, and the sale to continue from day to day, until the whole is sold. Three months credit will be allowed the purchasers of the personal estate; and 12 months credit the purchasers of the lands, giving bond and security to the mortgagees.

WAYLES & HARDYMAN.

The overseer living on the premises, will be ready to shew them at any time before the day of sale. Where plots of the division, &c. may be viewed.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at the town of Dumfries, in Prince William county, on Thursday the 16th day of November next,

THE BRENTON Tract of LAND containing about 7000 acres, in parcels, as will be then thought best for the purposes expressed in a deed of trust from Mess. George Brent and Robert Brent to the first three subscribers, and from Mr. George Brent to the other subscribers. The sale being now jointly advertised by all the trustees, who will join in the deeds, those inclinable to purchase may be assured of meeting with no disappointment. Time of payment will be given for part of the money.

WILLIAM BRENT, } TRUSTEES.
DANIEL CARROLL, }
HENRY ROZIER, }
HECTOR ROSS, } TRUSTEES for the
JOHN GIBSON, } creditors of
WILLIAM CARR. } Mr. Robert Brent.

SHOCKOE, August 16, 1769.

We have just arrived in the LORD CLIVE,

ANEAT assortment of fall goods, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, DUFFELS, BEARSKINS, BATH COATING, with suitable TRIMMINGS; also DUTCH and BED BLANKETS, KERSEYS, COTTONS, and HALF-TICKS, which we will sell on reasonable terms, for ready money or short credit.

STORRS & ELLIS.

MARYLAND, August 17, 1769.

THE subscriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public notice, that he begins to inoculate on the 15th of September next, at his house, which stands about the distance of one half mile from Baltimore town, on a healthy situation, with an agreeable prospect. The price as before; two pence for inoculation, and twenty shillings per week for board. As the sickness is so trifling, and the confinement none, the expence need not exceed five pounds fourteen, to six pounds fourteen shillings, current money, and may be inoculated with safety in any month, except July and August.

I shall be obliged to those who will favour me with their custom; they may depend on being carefully, tenderly, and judiciously dealt with. I flatter myself I have inoculated as many, and with as much success, as any man on the continent. Those who intend coming, are desired not to alter their diet, or use any kind of preparation before, as it is rather prejudicial than otherwise.

STEVENSON.

D,
LAND
of Peters-
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For

HANOVER TOWN, Sept. 14, 1769.

THE subscriber intending to leave the colony early in the ensuing spring, gives this timely notice, that all persons indebted to Mess. Cochrane, Donald, and company, may come and settle their accounts with him betwixt and the first of January next, his residence in the colony after that time being very uncertain. As the accounts are now long due, he expects every person will give bonds for their respective balances, and security if required. Some disputes having arisen after Mr. M'Donnell left the country, owing to those indebted neglecting to settle with him, it is now expected every person concerned will pay proper regard to this advertisement, as no discounts will afterwards be allowed. The outstanding debts, at my departure, will be delivered over to Mr. John Johnson, who is properly authorized to settle and collect the same.

A. DONALD,

To be SOLD at public auction, on Tuesday the twenty-first of November next,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, in Cople parish, Westmoreland county, containing four hundred and ten acres, equal in quality to any land in the Northern Neck, lying perfectly level through the whole, and loaded with timber. It is convenient to church and several good mills, as also to Potomack river, where a quantity of fish and oysters may be had with very little trouble. An indisputable title will be made the purchaser, by

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

BEING possessed of an over proportion of lands, with slaves, and in want of money to prosecute my trade with more credit and reputation than at present I am capable of doing I therefore propose selling the following tracts, viz. in Necklenburg county one of 490, and another of 373 acres, both high ground, excellent soil for tobacco, and improved sufficient for five hands each. In Charlotte county one of 800, a second of 655, and a third of 400 acres; the first chiefly high ground, with a large plantation, and a sufficient number of convenient houses, in good order for seven or eight hands, and in quality equal to the Finny wood land, so universally remarkable for tobacco; the second upon the river Roanoke, both high and low grounds, each kind exceeding fine, and improved with fresh cleared ground, under good fences, sufficient for six hands; barns, &c. new and in good order, sufficient for the same number of hands also; and the third upon a large creek, which affords low grounds about one quarter of the tract, the other three quarters high lands, and both in general very fine, has no improvements, except a small house and plantation newly made.

Any person inclinable to purchase all, or either of the aforesaid lands, may be shown the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, upon Finny Wood, in Charlotte county.

MATTHEW MARABLE.

June 4, 1769.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 16th of last month, two likely chair horses; the one a middle, and the other a bright bay. The middle bay is near 14 hands and a half high; the bright bay about 14 hands and an inch. One of them is branded on the near buttock with the mark I do not remember. They have red manes and bob tails, were lately the property of Mr. John Ball of Lancaster, and I imagine may be gone that way, if they are not stolen. Whoever will bring these horses to me, at Falmouth, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS, or TWENTY SHILLINGS to inform me where they are, so that I may recover them again; and as I am apprehensive they may be stolen, I will give TEN POUNDS to any person who will secure and convict the thief.

JOHN LAWSON.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Loudoun county, from JAMES WHALEY, overseer, TOM, a Negro Man slave, by some called Tom Satter, of a middle size, and well made for strength, about 38 years old, he has had teeth, and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of cloaths; but his common working dress, was a brown cotton; he managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. Robert Downman, at a plantation of mine on Morattick creek, in Richmond county, where he always lived until lately; he is a dissembling artful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to Charles Carter, Esq; in Hanover county, at or near South Wales, where he has a wife named Nehra, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at Morattick. Whoever will deliver him to me, in Prince William county, shall receive the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, Five Pounds; and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, Twenty Pounds current money reward, paid by

HENRY LEE.

W PRINTING-OFFICE. on the 2/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS e after: And long ones in Proportion.